

EL PASO HERALD

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Delivering Letters By Phone

ENGLAND has scored one on our postal service. That country has adopted the telephonic system of delivering letters on Sunday. It is practically the same thing as special delivery, only the postal official opens the letter and telephones it to the person addressed, without making the delivery. This not only enables it to be delivered quicker than the special delivery way but also enables persons to learn the contents of their letters arriving on Sunday when special messengers are not on duty.

The unique plan of the London postoffice is described by consul general John L. Griffiths. There has been for some years more or less complaint of the nondelivery of mail on Sundays in London. An arrangement has now been made by the British postoffice by which letters posted in the country on Saturdays can be delivered in London by telephone on Sundays. The new arrangement goes into effect immediately.

When it is desired to have the contents of the letter telephoned on Sunday it must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the central telegraph office in London, and a broad line must be marked across the envelope from top to bottom. Postage stamps to the value of three pence (6 cents) for every 30 words must be forwarded. The postmaster general states:

"The new scheme, while giving considerable additional facilities to the public to meet those cases of emergency which lead to the present limited demand for a Sunday delivery of letters in London, will add little or nothing to the amount of Sunday attendance by the postoffice staff. The telephonists and others who will deal with the messages in London must in any case be on duty, the telephone exchanges being open all Sunday. On the other hand, there will probably be some reduction in the force now employed to deliver telegrams and express messages on Sundays."

It has been the custom to have a Sunday morning delivery of mail in England and Wales, outside of London, but not in Ireland or Scotland.

The arrangement that has just been made is the first opportunity that the citizens of London will have of receiving, in rather a peculiar way, the contents of letters posted too late for the last delivery on Saturday night. It is impossible to conjecture to what extent the telephonic delivery of letters will be used, as ordinarily the writer of a letter would perhaps not desire to make its contents known even to a telegraph operator. It necessarily destroys the privacy of a communication, but in cases of emergency would probably be employed.

A further drawback is that it is only applicable where the person to whom the letter is sent is a telephone subscriber.

See the Man Bird. Tomorrow is the last chance.

At least there are some happy people in El Paso today. The schools are having a holiday.

Wages are increasing in Germany, it is announced. There is plenty of room for them to keep increasing for some time to come, before they equal the wages paid in America for the same class of work. America leads the world in the wage scale.

Diamonds, Prosperity Barometers

IT SOUNDS a bit curious, but one of the best barometers of the prosperity of a nation is the diamond market; when prosperity is evident, the diamond market is flush and prices are high. When times are hard, the diamonds drop in price and the demand drops off.

As an evidence of this, American consul Morgan, of Amsterdam, Holland, makes a most interesting report, showing that the demand was heaviest during our year of recent greatest prosperity—1907—and that it fell off to next to nothing the year following, only to pick up again last year as business stability returned and prosperity increased. It is on the increase, now, indicating further prosperity, Mr. Morgan says:

The diamond industry, which in 1908 suffered severely from the effect of the 1907 financial crisis in the United States, commenced to show decided improvement in the beginning of 1909. The rapidly increasing prosperity of the United States, which absorbs 60 percent of the diamond production of the world, caused renewed purchases, so that in the early spring all the diamond shops of Amsterdam were at work in full force to supply the demand. Conditions have steadily improved, and the trade prospects are exceptionally good. The increased demand for diamonds during the spring of 1909 was followed by a raise in prices of the raw material by the London syndicate, which continued to advance the price from time to time until now the rough diamond is fully 20 percent higher than a year ago. The increased cost of the rough diamond is said to be due entirely to lack of labor and the inability of the De Beers company to supply the demand. During the 1907-8 depression the company reduced its working force, and finally shut down altogether. The workmen found positions in gold mines, replacing the Chinese. Whether their new employment was easier or more to their liking the fact remains that when the De Beers company resumed work strenuous efforts to get their old workmen back did not avail. It is now estimated that they are over 10,000 men short of their usual force.

Large diamond polishing factories of Amsterdam state that their stocks are low, especially in better grades. As the De Beers company is seriously handicapped in accomplishing their yearly output of about \$25,000,000 worth, additional advances are certain to take place.

The exports of diamonds from the Amsterdam district to the United States for 1909 were in value \$11,795,078 of the polished and \$646,116 of the rough, against \$4,340,987 and \$230,818, respectively, in 1908, and \$7,452,604 and \$453,248, respectively, in 1907.

Sanderson is going to build a new school house. Such an investment will always pay ample returns on the money.

El Paso is in the Great Western circuit program again this year with a big purse for the fall race meet.

El Paso lost a true friend and a hard worker when B. F. Hammett died. His memory will remain tender in the heart of every El Pasoan. He was a true friend, a good citizen, a progressive man, and a loyal El Pasoan always.

Noite and Boynton have been reappointed marshal and attorney for the United States for western Texas and the appointments are entirely satisfactory to the region affected. Both have made good officials.

Argentina can have those "picturesque western bandits" of ours just as long as she wants to keep them, but she is setting a bad example by paying tribute to them. They are liable to return to the United States and try the same thing and—then there will be trouble, not for the United States, but for somebody.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

A H, my friends, how time is sprinting! Winter soon will cease its wint'ring, soon we'll hear the joyous robins singing blithesome roundelays; soon the summer will be scotching, then the fall goes calliothooting, and before we realize it there'll be other winter days. Time is always in a hurry; all his days he seems to worry lest he'll miss some big engagement, and he goes cavorting on; if you try to buttonhole him, try to jolly or cajole him, he will crack his heels together, dodge around you and be gone. But a day, it seems, has vanished, since the old, tired year was banished, since he wrapped his beard around him, and went hiking to the grave, and the new year, fresh and winning, made an excellent beginning, but already he's a grown-up, and they say he needs a shave. Thus time flies, and never pauses, heeding not our hives and hawes, scotching all our wild petitions for a little hour's delay; and the wise man keeps a working, never idling, never shirking, so that when he gets his summons, he will have his stack of hay.

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Washington At Home; Father Of His Country Was An Aristocrat

By Ethel Harrison.

VIRGINIA, during the time of Washington was the most English of any of the colonies and upon the direction she greatly privileged the country and life of aristocratic England. The governors of Virginia were of high rank of society and maintained a correspondence with America. Many of the wealthy planters were related to the old families of England and the sons, especially the elder ones, were sent to the mother country for a finished education, thereby keeping up a fresh introduction of English customs, tastes and style of life. The Episcopal church was predominant and each county was divided into parishes, and each parish had its parochial church, its parsonage and its gild—just as in England.

The large Virginia estates were conducted as were the wealthier homes of England, and each one was a small empire. The mansion house, elegant, spacious and necessarily commodious, to enable their far famed hospitality, was the seat of government, the planter the emperor. The steward or overseer was the executive officer of the estate. There were legions of negroes for domestics and field service, as well as other outdoor service for the cultivation of tobacco, Indian corn and other crops.

In the negro quarters were gardens and poultry yards, wet stocked. Among all of this might be seen playing in the sunshine swarms of little negroes. There were kitchens, work shops, stables, well filled and regulated, and elegant plate cupboards, imported from England.

All trades were represented among the slaves, so that everything of ordinary use could be produced on the plantation, but all luxuries and everything of fashion and elegance came from the mother country. There were agents to whom products were consigned and through whom purchases were made, so that ships constantly plied between England and the Potomac, making much intercourse and travel. The products from each plantation bore the planter's brand.

Washington Autocrats.
In this old aristocratic Virginia style George and Martha Washington lived at Mount Vernon, on the right bank of the Potomac in Fairfax county, 15 miles below Washington, D. C. The original name of this estate was Hunting Creek, but after coming into the possession of Lawrence Washington, a brother of George Washington, he changed the name in honor of admiral Vernon, of the British navy.

The estate contained 8000 acres and was inherited by George Washington in 1753, from his brother, Lawrence, who erected the house in 1743. It is a two story wooden structure, 96 feet long and 30 feet deep, beautifully situated on a high bluff of 200 feet, overlooking the Potomac, giving a magnificent view of the river and surrounding country. The grounds were laid out in English taste, and the estate apportioned into separate farms, devoted to different kinds of culture, each having its allotted labor. Much of it is covered with forests, deep ravines and streams, haunts for deer and hiding places for foxes, making famous hunting grounds.

His own description to a friend is: "No estate in United America is more pleasantly situated. In a high and healthy country; in a latitude between

the six rooms on the ground floor contain many objects of historical interest connected with the times and life of Washington. The room in the piazza, which were brought from the Isle of Wight, the furniture used by the family, the relics are attractive to visitors. The room in the south end of the first floor is the one in which he died. Trees are yet in the garden planted by him and in the coach house is still his carriage.

Protests At Condition Of Day Coaches On the Trains

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 21.
Editor El Paso Herald:
As a frequent patron of the G. H. & T. P. railroads, I wish to enter a protest against the outrageous accommodations afforded incoming passengers from points of a few hours or less distant from El Paso on the two morning trains from the east.

The chair cars, supposedly to be day coaches and labeled "first class," are usually after their all night run, in a foul condition, the air in them positively sickening, with windows, doors and ventilators tightly shut to accommodate a motley crowd of human cattle, who usually know neither the value of fresh air nor cleanliness, and who lie sprawled about the car, smelling to heaven, many of them half naked with their clothes, shoes, wraps, provisions, bundles, etc., scattered about over seats and in the aisles occupying seats to which they are not entitled. People apparently devoid of decency or respect for the rights of others. Snoring and groans greet the early morning traveler or commuter as he forces his way through the nauseous atmosphere of the car in search of a seat.

As day dawns he is edited and entertained by sights and episodes not bargained for in the purchase of his ticket. Toilettes are made, day clothes substituted for night apparel, babies nursed, spooning couples disentangled from an all night's embrace that would have been accomplished with much more decorum in a sleeping car, breakfast eaten and the refuse scattered about. Men and women inventories used by both sexes indiscriminately with the doors of same frequently left open when in use, enhancing the density of the already supercharged atmosphere.

Where comes this specimen I do not know, but it makes one ashamed of his race almost, when forced to recognize the fact that they are Americans—fellow countrymen—human.

Primarily the railroad companies are to blame. Other accommodations there are none, for the unfortunate, tall, and traveler, and even so, it is an imposition that for an hour or two run one must

pay extra toll in order to make it in security and comfort. Certainly a fresh clean car could be provided for the early morning passengers at some convenient point, say Sierra Blanca. It cannot be said that the business of the roads will not warrant it, for there is a solid room for these people in the "cattle cars" provided.

It is charity to call them cattle cars for such conveyances have one saving grace at least—that of being well ventilated. Moreover the cattle are fed in neatly arranged troughs, and their toilets and dress are always the same, requiring no readjustment.

The time is approaching when suburban travel will demand better service than this, and it is folly to try and induce new comers to this section to locate for any length of time adjoining this city until such service is secured. It is a pity for this very reason that the valley road project has fallen through, and if owners of property in the valley realize which side their bread is buttered, they will revive the project and push it to completion.

Yours for decency.
Suburbanite.

GIVES AWAY HIS CARLOAD OF TURNIPS
Man, Dissatisfied With the Wholesalers' Price, Offers Them For Nothing.

Toledo, O., Feb. 22.—Free turnips were on the menu in many Washington birthday dinners in Toledo today. A carload of the vegetables was distributed by J. C. Bonner, who was dissatisfied with the price offered for his shipment by the wholesalers.

Col. Bonner advertised his intention also as a sort of protest against the high prices for the same vegetables as charged by retailers.

George Washington's Will

By Frederic J. Haskin

VALUABLE LANDS LOST TO HIS ESTATE

WHILE the whole nation today will honor the memory of George Washington, the people at large little dream that through the fault of the government itself his estate still remains unsettled, and that much of the property which the general owned and which he died has been diverted to other people. Yet such is the case. In order that his will may be carried out an administrator de bonis non has been appointed, and steps are being taken to have the government right the wrong which was done him.

Robert E. Lee, Jr., grandson of the confederate commander, is the administrator, and Greenlee Letcher, a son of the famous war governor of Virginia, is one of the lawyers for the estate. Lawrence and Samuel Washington are the agents for the heirs.

It will be remembered that Gen. Washington accepted no pay for his services as commander of the revolutionary forces. When offered 23,000 acres of land as a gratuity for his services he refused it, saying that he had enough to provide those who were with him at the time he made this declaration was 3000 acres of land in Clermont county, Ohio. He had come into the possession of this land through the purchase of a land warrant, calling for 3000 acres to be located west of the Ohio river. It had been issued regularly by governor Dunmore in favor of John Rootes.

In 1785 the Virginia legislature passed an act making valid such warrants as had been issued by Washington, and providing that they should be located on the western side of the Ohio river in the vacant land reserved for the officers and soldiers of the revolution.

Late Washington bought a warrant for 1000 acres in Miami township, Ohio, for service in the Continental line from Virginia. He then had his two warrants entered, with 839 acres of land in Franklin township, Clermont county, Ohio, 125 acres in Miami township, on the Little Miami river, 548 acres in Union township, and 123 acres in Anderson township, Hamilton county. The Virginia legislature afterward perfected Washington's title.

When Virginia ceded to the general government the territory of which the state of Ohio now forms a part, it was expressly stipulated that all necessary land for the soldiers of the revolution should be reserved for the satisfaction of such military land warrants as Virginia had issued or might issue to those who fought in defense of their country. Under the general laws of the state a major-general in her line of the revolutionary army was entitled to approximately 25,000 acres of land. Washington was the only one of them who did not take advantage of this provision, and in keeping with his high principle he never accepted a reward for his services except that which arises from a sense of patriotic duty.

When he died he never accepted a reward for his services except that which arises from a sense of patriotic duty. When he died he never accepted a reward for his services except that which arises from a sense of patriotic duty.

A rumor at one time reached the ears of Gen. Washington that others were locating upon his lands in Ohio. He wrote to the officials in charge and was assured that such was not the case, but that if any steps were taken placing them in jeopardy he would be notified. He paid taxes on these lands until the time of his death and his heirs continued to do so for some time thereafter.

Advised of the fact that his heirs were about to be located upon his lands in Ohio, he wrote to the officials in charge and was assured that such was not the case, but that if any steps were taken placing them in jeopardy he would be notified. He paid taxes on these lands until the time of his death and his heirs continued to do so for some time thereafter.

In his will he bequeathed the property to certain of his heirs and advised them against selling at an early date, as he believed the rapid enhancement in its value would provide them a better investment than any other securities in which the money derived from its sale could be invested. It was on this advice of Washington that the heirs held the land.

Many other people came in and made a second entry upon the land. That they were squatters is shown by the fact that the surveyor used the field notes of the Washington survey in locating the entries. There were various reasons for the delay in time to the federal government to protect the title of the Washington estate to the Ohio land, but the matter was never adjusted, and was finally lost sight of after the last of the original executors of the estate.

Washington's Land Lost.
There were other second locations of lands on the Western Reserve, but in every case it is said that the losses were made good either by relocations or scrip. Washington's estate alone lost its lands for good.

In 1852 there was a law enacted providing for the issuance of scrip in such cases as had been settled and there was no one to make the application for the scrip. In 1859 there was another law enacted which cut off the right to have these old warrants satisfied by scrip.

It is held by the Washington heirs that this law was unconstitutional; that

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LETTERS To the HERALD

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will not be published where such request is made.)

WHAT WOULD JESUS DO?
El Paso, Feb. 12, 1910.

Editor El Paso Herald:
Replying to the article, "Jesus Wouldn't Belong to Country Club or Go to Races," I would like to say in answer to Mrs. Z. H. Russell, in The Herald of Feb. 13, that if Jesus were to come here at this day he might surprise some of the good Christian people in the way he would treat the "publicans and sinners."

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," surely does not mean to make it so gloomy that every member of the household gives an involuntary shiver when they think of or hear the old song of "Every Day'll Be Sunday Bye and Bye." "Man is master of the Sabbath," Jesus said, and why not quote this oftener?

He would not need to drink and play cards at the Country club, but I have no doubt if he went out there, a friendly look on his face, an extension of the "glad hand," and a well-to-do, convincing tale, he would be sure to find a few to "follow him."

If he went out to the races on Sunday and could show some more pleasant, profitable way of spending the idle holiday the workman has, I have no doubt there would be many there who would gladly "follow him." Even in the ballroom, he might find several who were there because of a desire to forget their many nights spent in a "garden of Gethsemane."

I do not believe in horse races nor ballrooms, but it is human nature to be attracted by pleasure rather than the dull tales of sorrow, thoughts of the time when this poor body will have to give an "account of deeds done," and receive the "reward accordingly."

Anyone can find a "garden of Gethsemane" if he don't live here, but it takes bravery of the highest and best kind to get up and "forget it."

Read more of the many passages on "Charity" in the bible, and be free with your pleasant looks and following in the steps of Jesus will seem much more desirable to man, who is already overburdened with sorrows.

Let us be thankful for the beautiful sunshine we have almost every day here in El Paso—if for nothing else—and if we don't live here, it is something to know that there is such a place as El Paso that we can go to—free even to the publican and sinner.

A Sinner.

CAMERON FAILS TO GET BRIDGE MONEY

Senate Committee Is Preparing Favorable Report on Statehood.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Delegates Cameron and Jones, representing the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill in favor of his amendment for \$50,000 for a bridge at Tanner's crossing of the Rio Grande, on a point of order raised by Mr. Jones, on a point of order raised by a federal official as to the probable cost the amendment was lost.

Cameron's amendment that the secretary of the interior cause surveys to be made and reported the first Monday in December was passed and appropriation of \$1000 being made for this purpose.

In the supreme court the case of Geo. F. Albright vs. the United States, concerning the salary fees of the assistant office of Bernalillo county, the judgment of the New Mexico supreme court was affirmed. The case of Albright vs. Sanderson on the same question was dismissed for want of prosecution.

Congressman Smith, of Texas, introduced a bill for the relief of Samuel Denton Ware. It was referred to the committee on war claims.

The senate committee on territories is preparing a report favoring statehood for New Mexico and Arizona.

Judge Mechem, of New Mexico, has been admitted to the supreme court.

CONVICTED ON BURGLARY CHARGE

Man Arrested at Alberta Hotel to Serve Two Years in Prison.

Harry Bohn was convicted on a charge of burglary and sentenced to serve two years in the state penitentiary when tried before a jury in the 34th district court this morning.

Bohn and S. R. Vaughan were arrested in the hotel Alberta last week. Bohn was in jail but was not ready to go to trial by the time the jury was returned.

Two indictments were returned by the grand jury this morning, one against Dio Watts, charged with burglary, and one against H. V. Jonsson, charged with forgery. The grand jury adjourned until Thursday morning.

JESUS PEREZ TO BE TRIED

ON CHARGE OF MURDER
Jesus Perez, charged with the murder of Gregorio Navarrete on December 17, will be tried in the 34th district court Wednesday morning.

Perez was indicted on a charge of murder on Stevens avenue near the old Santa Fe depot. Dan Jackson has been appointed by the court to defend him, and it is understood that he will plead self defense.

Perez stabbed Navarrete twice in the back with a butcher knife, the blade piercing the heart.

STRIKE ON BALTIMORE

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22.—Wage negotiations between the Baltimore and Ohio railroad conductors and trainmen and the company ended in a disagreement today. The employees will now vote on the question of a strike, which would be a head officials regard as a strong possibility.

PROMINENT WACO MAN DIES.

Waco, Tex., Feb. 22.—Thaddeus Sparks, a prominent vehicle dealer, a resident of Waco for more than half a century, died here today, aged 72.

A MAN'S TIME
Is his most valuable asset. From it he has come all that he has—from it must come all that he ever will have. How important then to the prudent man the proper protection of his time? The best protection is furnished by the Continental Casualty Company, Chicago.

L. E. Gillett, District Manager,
207 St. Louis Street.

(From The Herald of this date, 1898)
4 Years Ago Today
NEWSPAPER MEN THANK TELEGRAPH MANAGER FOR COURTESY

At Washington park yesterday evening, there was a race between the coachman of the telegraph and the coachman of the newspaper. The telegraph coachman won the race.

A negro, giving the name of Henry Murphy, was arrested at Toyah last night on a charge of robbing Felix of the El Paso bootblack, of \$162 and then leaving town. He was brought in this morning from Toyah.

A resolution of thanks has been extended manager Steele, of the Western Union Telegraph office, by the newspaper correspondents who came here to attend the fight. The resolution, which was signed by all, was presented this morning. The names appearing are: Bert Smith, New Orleans Times-Democrat; Louis H. Hunt, United Press; Langdon Smith, New York Herald; E. S. Matthews, Chicago Tribune; P. P. Penroy, Chicago Times-Herald; James Whitfield, Kansas City Star; W. N. Naughton, San Francisco Examiner; O. G. Seymour, Chicago Chronicle; B. J. Stephenson, San Antonio Express; Harry Weldon, Cincinnati Enquirer; H. L. Beech, Associated Press; Howard Lockett, New York World.

Rev. Dr. R. A. Young and Bishop Wilson, of Nashville, Tenn., prominent in the Methodist church, were in the city yesterday.

Excursion tickets to Mexico City have

been extended until February 24.

The Raynaud and Wharton excursion party that was wrecked in Virginia some time ago, arrived in El Paso this morning.

Mexican consul Mallen is floating the Mexican flag today in honor of Washington's birthday.

The soup house office hours will now be from 9 to 11 in the morning and 2 to 4:30 in the afternoon.

It has developed that the banks requested the governor to leave part of the mayor force in El Paso for their protection.

The city council met last night, alderman Kiehl presiding in the absence of the mayor, alderman Roberts also failing to attend. J. R. Montfort presented a bill for \$1.90 for brushes used by the fire department, alderman Stewart objected to this, saying it showed extravagance, but the council allowed the bill.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY TO BE TESTED
Washington D. C., Feb. 22.—The house naval committee today voted a tentative approval of secretary Meyer's plan for the naval reorganization, which will give the secretary power to put his plans into practice for one year.